

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED CHANGES TO R317-2

Approximately every three years the Division of Water Quality conducts a “triennial review” of the state water quality standards (WQS). This review is an open review of any and all parts of the standards. Below is the list of the proposed changes presented to the Water Quality Board in October of 2006. The Division decided not to proceed with rule-making of these changes in February of 2007. Instead, the Division intends to evaluate these changes through a collaborative process with the stakeholders prior to re-initiating the triennial review of WQS. The proposed changes were as follows:

1. Page 3
 - a. Remove duplicated language
2. Page 4-5; 15; 16; 18
 - a. Redefine or add new stream segments with their associated beneficial uses.
3. Page 18
 - a. Clarify definition of Lakes and Reservoirs.
4. Page 19
 - a. Move the maximum E. coli value from a regulatory number to an indicator. *[Values over 576 and 940 occur regularly in many agricultural areas. Moving this as a regulatory standard to an indicator removes a possibility of including nearly every stream in agricultural communities from the 303(d) list. Where the indicator value is exceeded “investigations should be conducted to develop more information”. The chronic E. coli standard remains for regulatory protection with its 5 sample geometric mean. EPA has informally pre-approved this change.]*
5. Page 20
 - a. Return the Total Dissolved Solids to the single 1,200 mg/l value for Class 4 waters. *[The current TDS standards have a TDS standard of 1,200 mg/l for irrigation and 2,000 mg/l for stockwatering. However, R317-2 does not define water bodies specifically for irrigation or stockwatering. Having two TDS numeric standards for the same beneficial uses without identifying specific water bodies has caused difficulty in assessing water quality and determining the impaired water bodies, i.e., the 303(d) listing procedures. In the Water Quality Board meeting on September 15, 2006 where this issue was discussed, an informal consensus was obtained to move forward with this proposed change.]*
6. Page 20-21
 - a. Insert the maximum E. coli value as a pollution indicator.
 - b. Remove specific laboratory equipment requirements necessary for metals analysis and replace with “approved laboratory methods”.
 - c. Remove the clause where “(TDS) limits (*in permits*) may be adjusted if such an adjustment does not impair the beneficial use of the receiving water”. *[This footnote allows a beneficial use to be defined by the users of a defined stream segment. In a previous Board meeting this was felt to be inappropriate. In the Water Quality Board meeting on September 15, 2006 where this issue was*

discussed, an informal consensus was obtained to move forward with this proposed change.]

- d. Typographical clarification.
7. Page 21; 22; 23
 - a. Add new stream segments with site specific total dissolved solids (TDS) standards.
8. Page 23
 - a. Clarify that the total phosphorus value for rivers is a pollution indicator.
9. Page 23-24
 - a. Clarify that natural wildlife sources of E. coli are primarily from mammals and birds.
 - b. Clarify that in mixed E. coli contamination situations, the human component must be accounted for utilizing the “natural sources” argument for considering the criterion attained.
 - c. Indicate that the Quanti-Tray/2000 procedure is a field method.
10. Page 26-27
 - a. Add Diazinon and Nonylphenol to the list of numeric criteria for aquatic wildlife.
11. Page 29
 - a. Remove specific laboratory equipment requirements necessary for metals analysis and replace with “approved laboratory methods”.
12. Page 30
 - a. Clarify that the total phosphorus value for lakes and reservoir is a pollution indicator.
13. Page 31-33
 - a. Replace mathematical expressions for calculating certain metals standards to a more easily used form.
 - b. Add the State Canal to have the identical site specific criteria for oxygen as the Jordan River and Surplus Canal.
14. Page 36
 - a. Typographical corrections.
15. Page 37
 - a. Add Diazinon as a toxic pollutant to the list of human health criteria.